

THE AMENDED TARIFF BILL.

MANY CONCESSIONS MADE TO THE SO-CALLED CONSERVATIVES.

But They Will Demand Still Further Concessions When the Bill Is Considered in the Senate—Senator Hill May Lead the Democratic Attack on the Measure in an

He is Unalterably Opposed to the Income Tax Proposition—Senator Murphy Secures Concessions on Harley and on Cullers and Cuff, but is Not Satisfied—The Louisiana Senators Dissatisfied With the Concessions on Sugar—The Whiskey Tax Increased to \$1.15 a Gallon and the

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A revised and amended edition of Post-Wholesale Tariff has been published by the U. S. Customs Service.

Feb. 1, was reported to the full membership of the Senate Finance Committee to-day by the Democratic majority. The provisions of the bill were at once made public, and the measure will be reported to the Senate in a few days and made the regular order to be considered.

now has the temporary right of way, shall have been disposed of. In the amended measure the committee have made concessions to the so-called "conservative" element to the extent of amendments involving the granting of nearly all of the principal items of the bill. The committee demand of a dozen or more Democratic Senators who threatened to defeat the bill if the changes were not made. The schedules are still unsatisfactory to at least one-half of these "conservative" Senators, and the bill cannot pass unless further changes are made. The supporters of the bill, though granting a portion of the protection asked for by the coal and iron refiners, is still unsatisfactory to them, and they will demand still further concessions when the bill is considered in the Senate. The advocates of a protective duty on coal, iron, lead, and other products are likewise dissatisfied. Indeed, the full measure of what they asked of the committee has not been completely secured. Indeed, it is very well understood among the Democratic Senators that further concessions are to be made in the Senate, and that it was because of this understanding that the "conservative" Senators permitted

The members of the Finance Committee know very well that as the bill stands at present it cannot pass the Senate by Democratic votes, and it is highly improbable that any silver Republicans will carry out their threats of voting for the bill. The "conservative" Senators are disinclined to state, just now, whether

Senator Brice, for instance, who desired a duty on wool, and a higher duty on iron and coal than has been given in the bill, does not hesitate to say that while he shall probably vote for it, the chances are all against its being passed in its present shape. Senator Caffery of Louisiana admits

stituents wanted, and while he is not ready to say that he will vote against the bill, he intimates that he will ask for a higher sugar duty when the bill is in the Senate. Senators Hill and Murphy will both be apt to vote against the bill if further changes are not made, as well as Senator Smith of New Jersey, and these Senators know that they are not the only ones on the Democratic side of the chamber that will hesitate to vote for the bill as it stands. Senator Murphy, it is true, obtained from the Finance Committee con-

barley and barley malt and an increase of 10 per cent. in the ad valorem duty on collars and cuffs, but these items are only a very small proportion of the total duties now levied. As demanded by his constituents, and he reserves the right to offer and vote for amendments in the Senate, Senator Hill and other Democratic Senators are still opposed as bitterly as ever to the income tax proposition, and it is not unlikely that under the lead of the senior New York Senator enough votes will be cast against the bill, if this second attempt is made, to defeat it on this amendment. It may be said that

Senator Linn will lead the Democratic attack upon the bill as soon as it is reported to the Senate. He has begun the preparation of an elaborate tariff speech, based upon the detailed items of the new measure, with special reference to the unpopular income tax proposition, and will take occasion to deliver the

Members of the House are pleased or displeased with the new measure, according to their friendship or opposition to the bill in its original shape. McMillin of Tennessee, for instance, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, ingeniously explains the attitude of the House Democrats toward the new measure by saying that so far as the Senate has decreased duties their bill will please the House Democrats, and that so far as they have increased the rates it will displease them. He perhaps means by this that the House will ac-

The members of the sub-Committee on Finance, "the three Southern brigadiers," as they have been called, and the other free trade Senators are at heart more dissatisfied with the bill than the so-called "conservative" Senators are. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who was the chairman of the sub-committee, has no

opinion, another have been reported just as it came from the hands of the sub-committee, which was not really to escape a charge which it passed the House. The free trade Senators are passing the blame for allowing the bill to be torn to pieces on the shoulders of Senator Voorhees, but this is somewhat unjust, because the committee was compelled to follow the course it has by the orders of the Democratic caucus. The bill would not have been reported to-day, however,

payers and the general public at the delay in completing the bill, that he insisted on having it reported, even though in doing so it was necessary to give assurance to the conservative Senators that they would have opportunity to ask and obtain further concessions before the bill comes to a final vote in the Senate. It will be at least a week before the measure

pendent Senators will insist upon a run and
 free debate on every item of the bill. It is
 therefore not probable that the work upon
 its passage will be delayed until midsummer.

Provisions of the Bill,
By the United Procs.

The date when the law goes into effect is
 changed from June 1 to June 30, 1894, and
 this date is made to effect not only articles
 imported but articles withdrawn for con-
 sumption except of course where other-

The House bill in regard to imported tobacco is left unchanged, and there is no change in the law as to the sale of tobacco in hand, the only tobacco changes being in regard to domestic cigars and cigarettes. The House bill also stands unchanged as regards pottery, except on a little increase of 5 percent. on porcelain. Cotton thread also remains unchanged.

revenue tax of two cents a pack on playing cards remains, but with a proviso that no pack shall contain more than fifty-four cards.

The chief features upon which public interest centred were the provisions in regard to the tariff on sugar, iron ore, lead, wool and its